

Sale-Post-paid.

BAILY, For Year. BAILY AND SUNDAY, For Year.... FREELY, Per Lear Footage to Foreign Countries added. THE MUN, New York City.

Favoring the Banks. The Secretary of the Treasury has re solved to increase both the number of de positary banks and the amount of public money put into their keeping. The maximum for each bank is to be \$1,100,000, and the security required is to be \$1,000,000 in United States four per cent. bonds.

The practical result of this measure will be to make a gift to each of the favored banks of nearly the whole of the interest on the conds required from it. The four per cents are selling at 125, and \$1,000,000 of them would cost \$1,250,000. Supposing each depositary bank to purchase this amount in bonds and then receive \$1,100,000 of public money, its net investment will be \$150,000, while it will draw the interest on the full \$1,000,000 of bonds, amounting to \$40,000 a year; and, deducting the interest on the \$150,000 margin, its net profit will be \$34,000 a year, less a small deduction for a sinking fund for the premium on the bonds.

If, on the other hand, the Secretary should purchase the bonds himself, as he has the right to do under the act of March 3, 1881, the people would gain the interest instead of the banks. It is not pretended that any more depositary banks are needed for the convenience of public business, or that any increase of the money deposited with them is required. The Secretary's scheme is purely one of favoritism to the banks at the expense of the taxpayers.

The Treasury has plenty of money to spare, and it should be employed in buying bonds and stopping the interest on them.

#### Boulanger's Arrest.

That Gen. BOULANGER committed a breach of decorum, if not of discipline, in publicly criticising the acts of his superior officer the Minister of War, is undeniable. But by seizing the opportunity to punish him by placing him under arrest for thirty days his memies and rivals are helping to make a hero of him, and to justify his petulant complaint that the proceedings against CAFFA-BEL were instituted for the purpose of im-plicating, or at all events discrediting the too popular commandant of the Thirteenth army corps. His friends will contrast the rigor and promptitude with which he is de to suffer for an outburst of impatience with the deferential treatment of M. WILson, who has been under oath accused of selling the influence which as the President's son-in-law he has naturally wielded. The predicament in which President GREVY

found himself on his arrival in Paris was singularly painful. He of course could not refuse the request of the public prosecutor for leave to search the apartments of his daughter's husband in the executive mansion for incriminating papers. But this humiliation was only the beginning of his troubles. He will have to face the question now pressed not merely by Radical journals. but by some of the most sober and weighty newspapers in Paris, why M. Wilson should not be arrested and examined by a juge d' instruction, like all other men against whom criminal offences are imputed by sworn testimony. If the President sanctions the prosecution of his son-in-law, it can hardly be without grave misgivings as to the result, for the conduct of M. WILSON since the publication of the charge has not been what would be looked for from a nice ase of honor. Should M. GRRVY, on the other hand, exert the whole power of his office to prevent his son-in-law's arrest, he must see that he would provoke a storm of obloquy, which would render his position at

A possible escape from this dilemma might be found in an immediate resignation of the chief magistracy, for then M. GREVY might be regarded with compassion as a man who had suffered for the misdeeds of others. There would be perhaps an inclination to spare M. WILSON for his sake. By resigning, moreover, at this juncture the sident will merely anticipate a step which the impending Ministerial crisis may of itself render expedient. The downfall of M. ROUVIER, which is now looked upon as certain, will again bring up the claim of M. CLEMENCEAU to the headship of the Ministry.

During the prolonged negotiations which preceded the formation of the present Cabinet, M. GRÉVY inflexibly refused to summon the leader of the advanced Radicals, and is said to have declared that sooner than make CLÉMENCHAU Premier he would resign. As s choice between those alternatives may soon be forced upon him, the President, fond as he is thought to be of his fine quarters and princely salary, may think it prudent to take that course now.

## Kicking Knights of Labor.

A moral bomb has been flung into the camp of the General Assembly of the Knights of Labor at Minneapolis, in the shape of an open letter entitled, "Why the Kickers Kick." Its style is free and easy; its charges are solid and heavy. It is written by an "obscure brother" among the Knights to the big-titled Mr. Powdenly who bestrides the order. The obscure brother has examined the field, looked over the treasury accounts, kept an eye upon the manœuvres, and studied the results of the operations of the managers at headquarters. To begin with, he finds that, though the membership of the order, during the year, has fallen off one-third, or from 702,000 to 485. 000, the expenditures have increased enormously, or, in round figures, to the amount of nearly \$300,000. this matter he does not talk at random, but quotes the details, in tabulated form, from the official reports submitted at the present session. He finds, for example, that, notwithstanding the great decline in strength, the cost of management by the Executive Board during the year has multiplied four times, or, to be exact, has risen from \$16,148 to \$61,834. "Luok," he says, "at our stupendously swelled salary list," as he contrasts the present emoluments with the former pay of Grand Master Workman POWDERLY and the other members of the Executive Board, and shows more than doubled by the illegal action of last year at Richmond. With the growth of the "host of salaried brethren." the office expenses have run up from \$9,000 in last year's report to \$21,000 in this year's, and even such items as postage and stationery have nearly doubled, or, as indicated by his figures, have risen from \$8,000 to \$15,000! "All this, mind you, while the membership

was shrinking one-third," cries the kicker, who has thrown this moral bomb into the Minnespoils Convention.

The kicker grows so excited over the ex-

name of all the gods and little fishes has our lavish prodigality schieved?" And here he gives an array of facts which almost jushe gives an array of racts which almost jus-tifies his exciamation. He tells of misman-aged strikes and boycotts, upon which large sums of money were wasted, but which ended in failure and disrepute. "Not one great strike," he says, "which the Executive Board nonkeyed with has been won," and he refers to such notorious cases as Amsterdam, Co-hoes, and Brockton; but the list of analogous examples for the year might be multiplied by twenty without touching the lesser instances of mismanagement and dis-aster. In other respects the record is no better. The Cooperative Board has not accom-

plished anything worth its tape. The costly ommittee that loafed around the lobbles of Congress last session has nothing to show except acts of folly. There has been no eco nomic or industrial literature disseminated though the worthless yet expensive official organ has been thrust into the assemblies. Nothing deserving of the name of propaganda has been carried on, and but one general lecturer has been kept under pay. In short, the open letter to Mr. POWDERLY gives overwhelming evidence that the management of the order of Knights of Labor during the past year of decay has been that of imbecility, wastefulness, and tomfoolery.

As a matter of course, the truth-telling document of the obscure brother has been ignored by the highly paid leaders who are in control of the Convention. They satisfy themselves, and appear to have satisfied most of the delegates, with the allegation of an "expert accountant" in the order that the footings of the books are correct. But this is a thing that does not even touch the serious accusations made in the letter. The number of members may be correctly given, but the question is why the enormous decline. The amount of the salaries may be accurately stated, but why such heavy salaries? The sum and the disbursements may be properly footed up; but why such preposerous disbursements for such foolish obj It looks as though Mr. POWDERLY and his Executive Board were bound to destroy the order which keeps them in clover.

More than Five Millions for Schools. The Board of Education figures up that it will need for the maintenance of the schools of the city next year \$4,234,262, besides \$256,-000 for new sites and \$895,000 for new buildings, or a total sum of \$5,885,262.

That is much greater than the amount al lowed for the present year by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, but if the money were really required for the proper education of the children of New York, there would be no complaint because of the increase and we should urge its appropriation no matter what might be the tax rate. The efficiency of the public schools must be main tained, and free instruction must be provided for every child who wants it, whatever the cost. If more school houses are required, and undoubtedly they are required, they should be put up as speedily as possible, for at its present rate of growth New York is probably gaining at least 50,000 inhabitants annually, so that the insufficiency of accommodations becomes every year a much more serious evil.

The most important duty before the Board of Education is the satisfaction of this demand for more school room, and the lessons it teaches are of the highest practical value for those who have charge of the school system. It is a demand which has, of course, steadily increased with the growth of the town, but it has been especially importunate since the rapid settlement of the upper wards because of the introduction of rapid transit. A new town, at a long remove from the old centres of population, has sprung into existence within comparatively few years, and it has required schools of its own. What sort of schools have they been? From whom has the demand for instruction almost wholly come? They have been primary schools for young children.

Though the population of the city increases so rapidly, there is no insufficiency in the acadvanced education of boys and girls. The Normal College and the College of the City of New York are large enough, and there is plenty of room in the higher grades of the grammar schools. If a boy anywhere in town wants the advanced course, he need not go without it from any lack of seats in the class rooms. He can always get in, and still there will be space for more; for the number of pupils invariably decreases rapidly as the course advances, and there is no crowd, except about the doors of the school rooms where children of twelve years and under are taught to read and write and cipher. The thousands of youngsters who are yearly shut out of the schools because of lack of accommodations for them, are all after that instruction merely.

One lesson from these facts is that the great popular demand is for primary instruction and no other. The demand for any higher education is insignificant in proportion, and actually is so small that if the city paid for the tuition of the pupils in private schools and colleges it would save money as compared with the cost of educating them in schools run by the Board of

Yet when the Board was making its extravagant estimates for 1888 on Wednesday we do not find that it paid any heed to the obvious lessons of the actual demand. It discussed some petty economies, but wholly neglected the great economy which is sugrested so plainly by the experience of th schools. It talked long and earnestly of the possible saving of a few thousand dollars here and there, when it might have proceeded to the perfection of a plan by which the cost of the schools would be reduced by a third, if not a half, without in any way decreasing, but rather increasing, the advantages they afford to the great mass of their pupils.

## The Vacant Bench in Madison Square.

The little children in Madison square, the chirping birds-even the wicked English sparrows that inhabit that pleasure ground -will be glad to hear that Citizen TRAIN has been driven out of Chicago as a dangerous person. This action on the part of the Chicago authorities may have the effect of restoring Citizen Train to the bench in the square, and that is the place, of all places in the world, where the Citizen appears to the best advantage and does the most good to humanity.

Neither the bronze SEWARD in his chair nor the bronze FARRAGUT on his pedesta can compare with the sunbrown figure on the bench as a popular and picturesque at-traction. They are dead and cold and hard. He is very much alive, aglow with the warmth of a vigorous and aggressive personality, and he has a heart soft as mush and milk toward youth and innocence. The children love him because he is good to them, and carries candy in his pockthe policemen, because he gives them no trouble; the passers-by, because he presents a novel spectacle of good health and manly beauty. In the course of every year millions of people gaze upon Citizen TRAIN with sat-isfaction, and to all comers his personal ap-

pearance presents an impressive illustration of what abstemious habits and perfect tran-quility of soul can do for the physical man copie have come from New Jersey, and even further, simply to look at Citizen GRORGE FRANCIS TRAIN, the intellectual giant, in re-

For ten years or more Citizen TRAIN has sat calmly upon the bench in Madison square, waiting for the time when the com-pleted process of psychic evolution should endow him with physical immortality and the absolute dictatorship of the universe. According to all accounts, he was getting along splendidly, when all of a sudden he broke loose and rushed off to Chicago to talk anarchy. It was a great mistake, and no wonder he was hustled out of that town. They saw his leonine visage and had heard rumors of his terrible eloquence; but they didn't know the Citizen's real gentleness of soul as well

Your place on the bench is still open to you, Citizen TRAIN. You had better come back to New York, where you are known and appreciated, and where nobody regards you as a dangerous person.

We understand that the gang of profes sional gentlemen which has followed Mr. CLEVELAND from town to town in the West, is harmed with the President's Cyclopedia eloquenos. The pickpockets have profited, if no-body else has, by the instructive addresses de-livered by Mr. CLEVELAND at Indianapolis, Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul, Minneapolis Omaha, and Kansas City. Like Mr. Godzin of the Evening Post, the

pickpockets fail utterly to see why the American Cyclopedia is not the proper place to take original speeches from-not facts alone, but phrases and sentences. "Was it not made," they ask, "to be a common repository of facts and ideas, just as pockets are made to put your hands into and to withdraw therefrom watches purses, and other articles of personal bric-A

The greatest sethetic blunder of the year s the green two-cent postage stamp.

Mayor HEWITT yesterday gave Socialist GROWNLUND some light on the subject of Gov-ernment ownership of railroads. The Mayor has a good deal of work on his hands, but if he could find time to give the S and the other people who believe in Govern-ment control of the railroads and telegraphs a lecture every week on the functions of gov-ernment under the Constitution of the United States, he would do a public service.

The wild geese have begun their south ward flight. But whither can the Mugwump goose fiy? And the winter is setting in for

An expert accountant has found that ac cording to the official figures of the Board of Public Works, it takes forty-one pounds of lead for the calking of every joint in the street water pipes in Jersey City. Other of the expert's discoveries indicate that it would have been more economical to have risked leaky water pipes and used some of that lead to calk the city treasury.

PYRAMUS and THISBE are outdone by SPIES and Miss Van Zandt. These Chicago anarchs have a beautifully symbolical method of osculation. The woman kisses the outside of the prison bars, and the man the inside. This is appropriate to divided hearts, held apart by the sinewy hands of the law; and this kiss takes, so to speak, the motto losenge.

Now that the races are over and we know just where we stand, every one will join the weather from now until Clyde waters wash

It is pleasant to be assured that the Labrador fisheries have been prosperous in the last few weeks. Still, as sure as next winter comes, the lugubrious genius who makes a specialty of writing harrowing tales of the distress of Newfoundland and Labrador will send to the United States his winter number of horrors. He will paint a fine marine pic ture—and for the marines—of the starving in-habitants of Labrador massacred by droves of polar bears, while the few survivors, who have had nothing to eat for three months but Esqui-maux dog collars, float on leebergs and are

The Rev. J. E. HICKS, a St. Louis seer, had arranged for a terrible storm between last Monday and to-day, but Mr. Hicks seems to have failed to make connections. With grief but firmness we add his name to the list of the Failed Prophets of St. Louis.

## MRS. CLEVELAND IN OMAHA. Welcome of the Leading Republican Jour-ani of Nebracka.

From the Omaha Republican.

From the Omaha Republican.

To that gracious mistrees of the White House, whom giadly all accord the title of First Lady. Omaha thrice welcomes you, and drinks to you perennial youth and happiness in bumpers of old wine.

Little more than a year ago Mrs. Cleveland made her début upon the stage of the public. Placed by the act of her marriage, a young girl, unschooled in the scenes through which she was to pass, she has been put to tests which perhaps no other woman was ever called upon to meet. Cestainly no other woman in this country. When she took her place in the White House, society's sharp critics were on the alert. It was an experiment that had never been tried, and that few wore ready to believe could succeed. An American girl, taken almost from the seclusion of the school room, and placed at the social head of the nation. But she has stood the test grandly. She has passed along the unfamiliar pathway with a coolness and a judgment which have won unbounded admiration, for she have not made one slip or one misstep.

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It is a vindication of American womanhood for which her sex owe her unmeasured gratitude.

Mrs. Cleveland to Rich in Omaha Lots. From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

The Omaha papers are making a big noise over the fact that Mr. Cleveland own a great deal of real estate in that city. The lots and their location is given and a full history of how she came into possession. It appears that over thirty years are John B. Folsom, the grandfather of the present Mrs. Cleveland, invested his savings in Western lands. Among others selected were several ranges in Nebrasks, nome of which are now comprised in Omaha's limits. John B. Folsom died in the latter part of the year 1890, and in addition to her interests under the will of her grandfather, Mrs. Cleveland also inherits from her grandunce certain estate in Omaha. As near as can be gathered from her agant in Omaha, in value of her estate here in round figures is over the control of the property in which she has a one-sized in the same where there were present and constelled as the same state, as the agent would say, in the heart of the 160 Grover and Frances will have something to go to housekeeping on after they leave the White House if they do spend all their salary.

# Is Miss West to ille Married?

From the Boltimore Sun.

If rumor is to be credited, there will be a wedding from the British legation before another twolvementh, as a wealthy Washington bachelor, who has been attentive to Miss West for some time past, is at an early day.

## Narrow Escape for the Blanksts.

From the Philadelphia Fines.

It is reported that there was a carefully planned scheme among the St. Paul mowshoe clubs to toss President Cleveland up in their bouncing blankets Monday evening. Members of the clubs had discussed the matter at length and finally came to the conclusion that it would not be an indignity. It was arranged to capture him as he seconded from the speaker's stand on Bridge square and bounce him. A member of the militie got what of the solutions and told an officer, and troops were so stationed that it was impossible for the roops were so stationed that it was movahours to get at the President. ed that it was impossible for the

The Evening Sun's Popularity.

THE SUE was the first to demonstrate that there was a large feld open for a bright and enterprising evening savepaper at one cent, and it has visitely had its reward.

DISTRIBUTING THE SURPLUS.

retary Fairchtid's Polley of Making Go-erament Depositories of the Banks. Washington, Oct. 18.—Secretary Fairchild said this evening regarding the policy of making Government depositaries of banks throughout the country: "This is not a policy of recent adoption. For the past year and a half any bank in the United States of good standard that the country is the country of the past year and a half any bank in the United States of good standard that the country is the country of the ing has had the privilege of becoming a Gov-arnment depositary upon furnishing the proper security. Lately the banks have been offered a little better margin on their bonds than they had idly making applications to become deposita-ries. The law giving the Treasury Department authority to designate banks as depositaries is more than twenty years old, but up to about eighteen months ago it was carried out by the department practically as a piece of political favoritism. To-day any responsible bank is allowed to become a depositary. Owing to the increased margin allowed on their bonds. banks are coming in more rapidly and the increased margin allowed on their bonds, banks are coming in more rapidly and the surplus is fast being distributed in the channels of trade. Several banks in New York are depositaries now, as well as some in Ciricago, St. Louis, and nearly all those in Cincinnat. Where a bank, for instance, takes a deposit of only about \$100,000 or less the bonds are allowed them at par. Where they take much larger sums they are allowed them at 10. The first National Bank, which was made a depositary by Becretary Sherman, has now about half a million on deposit, and has had for several years. To-day the Chase National Bank sent in an application offering to take a million. They were told that their application would be granted as soon as other banks which had applied earlier were supplied, and thus it goes. When the Treasury began its present policy, about eighteen months ago, the different banks throughout the country held only about \$10,000,000 or \$12,000,000 os Government deposits. To-day they hold about \$26,000,000. The law prohibits customs receipts from being deposited in banks. It only refers to receipts from internal revenue."

The Secretary is pleased to see the leading banks freely offering to become Government depositaries, as he regards it as a very effective way of keeping the surplus distributed in trade. It has been a favorite policy with him ever since he has been in the department.

### LIVE TOPICS IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—Senator Edmunds was expected in Washington at the opening of the Supreme Court on Monday last, but he did not arrive. He is still at his home in Burlington, Vt., and while he is not ill, he does not feel as robust as usual. He is attorney in a case which would have been the first one argued at this term of court, but it was postponed owing to his absence. He now writes that he expects to be here the last of this month. The reason he does not come soomer is that he fears an attack of malaria should he settle down in Washington before a frust occurs. The warm October weather of Washington breeds malaria very rapidly, and those who can do so generally avoid it. Senator Edmunds owns a vary comfortable house here at the west end of Massachusetin avenue, but does most of his legal work at the Capitol in the pleasant room of the Committee on Judiciary, of which committee he is the Chairman. Here he has libraries, clerka and messengers at hand, and finds it a very convenient place to work and study. The case which he will argue in the Supreme Court on his arrival is that of the Northern Penasylvania Raiiroad Company against the Commercial National Bank of Chicago.

Henry H. Smith, the Journal Clerk of the House of Representatives, has presented to Secretary Fairchild on behalf of the citizens of Charlevoix, Mich., a petition WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—Senator Edmunds was

Representatives, has presented to Secretary Fairchild on behalf of the citizens of Charlevoix, Mich., a petition praying that a gold-medal or other testimonial be pre-sented to Miss Mary Wakefield of Charlevoix for her braver; in saving the life of a child. The story of Miss Wakefield's heroic act reads more like or Mass Waksheld's heroic act reads more like sensational fiction than solid facts, and such intropid bravery is seldom met with. On the night of June 16, 1887, a terrible atorm broke over Lake Michigan, and the steamer Champlain took fire meer the mouth of Charlevoix harbor and burned to the water's edgs. There were nearly 100 persons on the steamer, and but a few were saved. Miss Wakefeld, the light keeper's despetts, not only in a small book and light keeper's daughter, put out in a small boat and arrived at the wreek just as Mrs. Keogh, the wife of the beby in her arms. Miss Wakedeld snatched the child from the arms of the slaking woman, after leaping from her frail boat. She then grasped a fender which was suspended from the rail of the steamer, but could find no floating object to cling to. She therefore deliberately moved the fender op to the fiames and held it there un-til the rope by which it was suspended bursed of and the fender fell into the water. Miss Wakedeld then placed the baby on the beam, caught its dress in her teeth to prevent the child from failing into the sea, and coolly sway sahers. The Secretary of the Treasury is coolly swam ashore. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorised by law to grant medals as a reward for brav-ery in life saving, and the citizens of Charlevolx think that Miss Wakefield's heroism should be recognized.

It is probable that the District Commissioners will, it their annual report, suggest to Congress the propriety of wiping out of Washington the entire community of as-leons, bawdy houses, and policy shops known since the war as "the Division." The plan is to condemn all the buildings between Ninth and Fifteenth and E and P streets, and teer tham down and add the ground on which they stand to the Government Beservation or Mail, which extends from the Capitol to the Washington ument. This Mail is a series of open parks in which are situated the Smitheonian Institution, the Agricultural Department, the National Museum, and the new medical museum of the War Department. A series of open drives extend the whole distance. The beauty and object of the whole reservation is broken at the upper end by the proximity of hundreds of the wors dives in the city, and at the lower end by the tracks of the Pennsylvania Raliroad Company, which run directly across the driveway. A stone bridge are thrown across the tracks at Sixth street, and as its embankments have one tracks at sixth street, and as its embankments have no sort of railings or guarda, driving through the park is not the pleasant sensation it might be. Many schemes have been presented to Congress looking to the beautifying of this Mail, and making it more accessible to the public. One plan favored by Congressman Springer is to open a road through it, very broad, on a straight line from the steps of the Capital to those of the monument a distance of of the Capitol to those of the monument, a distance of of the Capitol to those of the monument a distance of about a mile and a quarter. The work of reclaiming the Potomac flats, which is making such gratifying progress, will soon convert all that region along the river and south of the White House and monument into a beautiful park. It is in direct line with the Mall, and will bring the whole tract into one big park. "The Division" separates this reservation from Pennsylvania avenue, and it may be that the Commissioners' plan will be acted upon in the flear future. While most of the property intended to be removed is old the property intended to be removed is old and objectionable, there are some new and fine buildings, such as the Grand Army Hall and the Opera House. The assessed value of the entire property is the neighborhood of \$3,000,000. The Commissioners a now engaged in removing the tall iron fences from the small parks about the city, and only two remain. One small barks about the city, and only two remain. One of these fences, which is about ten feet high, encloses Lafayette Park, opposite the White House. The residence of Millionaire Corcoran overlooks this park, and for some unknown reason he objects to the removal of the fance. His wishes will be respected, and the fence remain about Lafayette Park, the only one in the city, so lower as Mr. Corcoran has live. o long as Mr. Corcoran is alive.

Attorney-General Garland has secured the appoint ment of a son to a clerkship in the office of the clerk of the Supreme Court. The young man is a recent graduate of Georgetown College, and is now attending the uate of Georgetown College, and is now attending the lectures at one of the law colleges. His clerkship in the court is not intended to be permanent, and he will hold it only until he graduates at the law college and enters upon the practice of his profession. Another son of the Attorney-General is a messencer in the Post Office of the House of Representatives. He has married a Washington girl since his father has been in the Cabinet.

Workmen to-day began the task of tearing down tho old Hooper mansion at the corner of Fifteenth and H streets. The property is now owned by Levi P. Morton, who intends to erect a large and fashionable flat on the who intends to erect a large and fashionable flat on the site. The old house is a spacious one and a landmark of Washington. It was formerly the property of Col. Hooper, a representative in Congress from Massachu-seits, and for the past few years has been the residence of Senator Hale of Maine. It was one of the finest resiof Sepator Hale of Maine. It was one of the finest resi-dences in the city in the old days, and in it have occurred some of the mest brilliant entertainments of the capital. The entire square in which this old house is situated will soon be taken up by boarding houses and hotels. A few years ago it was the centre of fashionable Washington.

A Noteworthy Paper by Dr. Brown-Sequard

From the London Telegraph.

M. Brown-Seguard has read a remarkable paper before the Academy of Sciences on the mo of the muscles after death. Many physiologists one post-mortem movements are due to aimon-causes. M. Brown-Sequard controverts this, pheric causes. M. Brown-Sequard controverts this although he does not deny that they may be partially brought about by the variations of temperature. The rest cause of such movements is to be sought in the vitality of the muscles, which remains in a dead ody sometimes for forty-five hours after death.

Anybody Can Copy from Print. Prom the Philadelphia Telegraph.

The President does not dictate his speeches a stenographer.

We have received the first number of the Faris edition of the New York Revold. It is a very hand-some sheet, full of news, including an extraordinary mass of telegrams from the United States and cleawhere. We have no doubt that all American and English people in Paris or in other ports of the Continent will find it exceedingly interesting and enlimbles. We wish the most unfinited success to this new satergrice of Mr. Bennett's.

O'BRIEN SHIELDED BY THE TIR.

He Rajoins the Police Board and it Won't Scalp Him or Replace Him. An order from Judge Donohue directing the Police Board to show cause on Oct. 20, at 11 A. M., why a peremptory writ of mandamus should not be issued compelling them to consider John J. O'Brien eligible to appointment as Chief of the Bureau of Elections, in spite of his having no Chinese certificate of eligibility, was served on the Board yesterday forencon. The order was based on a voluminous affidavi by O'Brien reciting the circumstances of his original appointment as Chief of the Election Bureau, and demanding the intervention of Sureau, and demanding the intervention of the Court on the ground that, at their last meeting, the Police Commissioners had for-mally declared they would not consider him elegible to reappointment because he was not on the divil service elegible list, although sec-tion 8 of chapter 85°, of the Laws of 1864 says persons in the Election Bureau at the time it became law were exempt from civil service examination.

became law were exempt from civil service examination.
The order did not restrain the Board from acting on the eligible list already in, and the Board, with its beautiful the yote in working order, tackled the subject. In the first place it was agreed to cut down the salary of the office from \$5,000 to \$4,000.
Commissioner Yoothis then offered a resolution that Edward Gilon (Democrat), who is deafgnated as No. 1 on the eligible list furnished by the civil service examiners, be appointed Chief of the Bureau of Elections. Commissioner McClave moved to substitute the name of Elepard E. Mott (Republican), third on the list.
The substitute was lost by the tie vote, both Democratic Commissioners voting against it.
The original motion was then lost by the tie vote, the Republican Commissioners voting against it.

Location of the second of the second of the second of the eligible list, be made O'Brien's successor. Lost as before.

After thus failing to avail himself of the opportunity to get rid of O'Brien by putting Mott in his place, Commissioner Porter offered the

following:

Whereas, The Chief of the Euresu of Elections, a subordinate of the Folice Department, did on the sith instawear into office as impectors of election several hundred persons purporting to have been designated and
appointed as additional Inspectors of election, provided
for by chapter 480 of the law of 1897, this without
authority of the Board of Folice Commissioners, and in
opposition to injunctions of two of its members, and alse
in violation of the then existing injunction of the
supreme Court prohibiting the Board from making the
appointment of such additional inspectors; therefore be it accepted. That John J. O'Brien. Chief of the Bureau of Elections, be and is hereby cited to appear before this Board on Nonday, the 17th inst. at 11 A. M., and that then and there he be required and directed to make such explanation in regard to his action with reference to his attempted qualification of the said persons as additional inspectors of election as he may desire, or that may be required of him by the Board of Police.

This was laid over to be acted on to-day.

#### WHAT POLITICIANS ARE SATING. It is likely that Civil Justice Ambrose Monell will run

again for his own office instead of for Surrogate. There have been many changes in the old slate that was fixed up in July, and this is one. It is understood Judge Monell has expressed a preference for his old place. Irving Hall tried to arrange a deal with the Labor party this fall. The Labor party declared that they were through with Irving Hall. Ex-Assemblyman James Oliver, Duke of Paradise

Park, is willing to accept the Labor nomination for As-sembly in the Second district.

Solomon N. Cohen is the candidate of Harlem for the comination for Coroner in case it goes to Tammany Hall. Ex-Pire Commissioner Cornelius Van Cott thinks he will be the next Senator from the Eighth district. It is the strongest Republican district, in the city, though Senator Dunham carried it two years ago when the plous Undertaker Merritt wom the Republican votes from the wicked Senator Gibbs. It is many years since the Senator went to the Seventh district. Van Cott is the Republican leader there. He is arranging a combi-nation to give the Minth Assembly District the Civil Line. nation to give the Minth Assembly District the Civil Jus-ticeship, and to leave the Thirteenth out in the cold.

Herman Steifel, one of the popular assistants in the Corporation Counsel's office, is a candidate for the united Democratic nomination for Civil Justice in the

William V. Leary, chief elerk in the Surrogate's office, is ready to run this fall in case Surrogate Rollins goes for something else. Leary was in the District Attorney's office under Rollins and Pheips, and went to the Surrogate's office with Rollins.

The Republican leaders want Surrogate Rollins to run for District Attorney. He would profer to have the nom-ination for Justice of the Supreme Court. Ex-Harbor Master John Simpson, who ran shead of his

ticket when he ran for Assembly in the Sixth idistrict last fall, would like the Republican nomination for Coro-ner. He would rely on methods like those that seated Bidman to put him in the place.

John Kenyon, who was assistant clerk of the last Senate, is candidate for Clerk of the next Senate, to succeed John W. Vrooman. Kenyon is from Syracuse, and that is regarded as giving him the fasile track, for it is thought that he would not be a candidate without Senature.

In his thoughtful consideration of his political and legal movements Assistant District Attorney Nicol has a powerful and able adviser—Roscoe Conkling.

## DAISY GETS LOTS OF ANSWERS.

But None of Them Definitely Settle the Ett. quette as to Street Car Seats. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I heartly sympathise with the indignation of your corresponds who wants to know what she shall do about the genti who wants to know what she shall do about the gentle-man of her acquaintance who let a lady stand while he sat in a street car. She ought to cut his acquaintance at once. No real gentleman would have done such a thing. The first institut of every sentleman should be to see that ladies are made as comfortable as possible, and when a man site like a stupid idjot and reads a paper while a lady is looking for a cast lead street as a brown in the saturation. simply shows himself to be a boor, and not a gentleman at all. A lady's dress makes it peculiarly hard for her to have to stand in a crowded car, and it is almost cer-tain to be solled if she has to, which is reason enough. even if there were no reason in the natural propriety of things why ladies should have the seats. If Daisy does not cut the young man, all of the real gentlemen amonn her friends ought to cut her, for allowing such a man to call upon her.

call upon her.

To wax Environ or Tan Sun-Sir: Daley M. C. 's conum-drum of Oct. 12 I should like to answer. Why should a man give up his seat in the car to accommodate any one? He certainly paid five cents for the privilege of a seat. If you find that the car is crowded wait for the seat. If you find that the car is crowded wait for the Lucy Bazdmaw. To THE EDITION OF THE SUM—SUF: I should like to answer Daisy M. C.'s contradrum. If it is a crowded car a man should select you to offer his seat to, and you the only preity, stylish-looking woman in the car, rest assured good motives did not prompt him in so doing, and show him that you consider the act an insuit by offering the seat to one of your poor sisters, unfortunately not away well dressed as to attract the overly kind man's heart.

BEAUTY.

ilkewise.

C. Francis P.

To rus Eniron of The Syx—Sir: It is hard to decide
whether or not Daisy M. C.'s friend should be ignored,
because one does not know his motives in retaining the
seat. Perhaps if the young lady who had to stand in the
street car had been an old woman or a working girl instend of a "real lady, stylish looking, and nicely dresed," she would have received his seat. Of all people
those who are able to wear fine clothes should be the
ones to stand, even if they are ladies. Daisy's friend no
doubt, is in business, and how does she know but that it
was his first opportunity of the day for rest! If such was
the case, it is he that deserves her aympathy, and not
the fine lady.

the fine lady.

To rue Entros or Tue Sus—Sir: If Dalsy M. C. were in Philadelphia I am sure I could convince her that standing is far preferable to accepting some of the seats surrendered in the street cars. Mher times out of ten it is to place you under obligation to him that the man gives up his seat, and you pay for your seat ten thousand times over by putting up with his inscient giances.

## How the English Take the Thietle's Befoat.

Prom the London Sporting Life.

Whatever difference between the Thistie and the Volunteer the third conflict may determine, the question of supremary is settled. Centreboard has besten keel. It may be, when the nautical scientists come to everhaut the Thistie, that they will find that she is overmasted and overboomed, but it is exceedingly doubtful whether even a radical alteration in her east plan would bring her and the Volunteer together.

bring her and the Volunteer together.

We shall have to try again. For the matter of that we are going to. A new second-classes is to be built on the Ciyde, and another attempt will be made next year to restore the America cup to Great Britain. (I suppose, since Scotland is taking such a prominent place in these matters. I must not say England.) One point: There has been some discussion concerning the bottom of the Thistie. Had the condition which that was in anything

Thistle. Had the condition which that was in anything to do with her bad sailing, especially in the first match? It is generally thought it had.

On this subject a writer in the Spectator, of all journals eays: "It is curious that some of the yachtowning millionairea instead of trying to invent cannels for their ship's bottoms, do not plate them with silver or aluminum, as Stevenson suggested. A thin plate of silver, polished like a spoon, would present about as little friction to the water as can possibly be imagined." Well, it is curious. To me, however, there is something else more curious. Why was not the bottem of the Thistle blacklesded?

Not the Unipaktost Number. From the Omaka Bernid. A Saginaw letter carrier was bitten by thir-teen dogs in one day. He thinks thirteen a lockler num-ber than fourteen.

Washirmoron, Oct. 14.—The Thetis from San Diogra, Cat., perterday, for San Francis

BLAMING THE COMPANY. Weman's Graphic Account of Her Experience in the Wreck at Konts. VALPARAISO, Ind., Oct. 14.—The verdict of loroner Letherman in the Kouts disaster is: "On the 11th day of October, 1887, informs tion was given to me that the dead bodies of number of persons lay in Porter township. Porter county, Ind., supposed to have come to their death by violence or casualty, and, to as-certain as far as possible the cause and cir-

cumstances of said deaths, witnesses were called and aworn and their material evidence reduced to writing, signed by myself and filed in the Clerk's office of said county, whereupon I find decedents to be, as I know, as follows: Dr. William Perry, wife, and daughter; a family, supposed to be Miller's, four in number; and one unknown man not burned, supposed to be from Dundee, Ill., and one unknown perjuries caused by the fast freight train juries caused by the fast freight train, No. 48, of the Chicago and Atlantic Railroad Company, running into and crushing passenger train No. 12 of said goad at the State ditch water tank, Porter county, Ind., at or about midnight of Monday, Oct. 10, 1887, said accident being the result of the negligence of the train despatcher of said road in permitting passenger train No. 13 to attempt to run with a disabled engine. In our said road in permitting passenger train No. 13 to attempt to run with a disabled engine, the work of the train of the result of the registration of the running his engine at a high rate of speed through the fog, knowing that passenger train No. 12 was but a short distance in advance of his train with a disabled engine. The wordict being in accordance with the facts, that death resulted from carelessness or negligence on the part of the train despatcher and the engineer of the fast freight No. 48, and censuring the company for allowing a crippied engine pulling a passenger train to be on the road a few minutes in advance of a fast freight, and by the negligence of Engineer Dorsey, in not providing his engine with sand and his recklessness in running at such a rate of speed through the fog.

ALBANY, Oct. 14.—Among the passengers on the train wrecked at Kouts, was Mrs. O. A. Clements of Cheago, who formerly lived in Albany, and who was coming east to again take up her residence in this city. Her husband was to come on later and join her here, she is about 80 years old. To a reporter she said to-day:

Alfar as i can rebail, the interior of the car was so arranged that almost every one had a double seat There No. 48, of the Chicago and Atlantic Rail

As far as I can reball, the interior of the car was s

man bleeked up the winde w with a big valles which he ould not get through. I was lost, and cried out, 'Oh! I will street up,' and prayed to the Lord to make as unconscious, so that I would not have to undergo he terrible agony of those who had been reached by he frames. The fire was now to the centre of the car, and the smake was stilling and the heat intense. As i ried out I heard Mrs. Weinxinger's voice cry in re-ponse: "Don't give up us we'll as vevous." We have

Mrs. Clements lost over \$2.000 in money, jew-elry, and personal effects contained in her vallee and handbag, and she has retained counsel to commence an action to recover their value.

# THE MAYOR TALKS AMERICAN.

Socialist Lawrence Groenlund called on Mayor Hewitt yesterday and proposed to en-The Mayor had not much time, but he gave Mr. Groenlund a respectful hearing. Mr. Groenlund said that the politicians rule the

Groenlund said that the politicians rule the people and give the corporations extraordinary powers, and that the best thing would be for the Government to take charge of the railroads as in Germany.

Then the Mayor got impatient, and said that the railroads are better run by private corporations in this country; that the Chicago Anarchists were led to their fate by bad advisers, and that the Socialists had better wait until they get a majority before they undertake to make laws for this country.

The conference may be continued at some future time.

Not Pleased with Calling Her the First Lady. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : Can noth. ing be done to stop the various newspapers styling Mra.

Frances Folsom Cleveland "the first lady of the land t"

I, for one, declars that in America we have neither first lady nor first gentleman, unless they win renown by some noble deed or exhibition of talent and character. Our land is filled with women who have done more oward being the "first lady," were such a title possible toward being the "first may," were such a title possible, than Mrs. Clevejand; and I protest against having my eyes and ears constantly offended by reading and hearing of the toadying of Americans toward two people who wereplaced as their paid head servants by a meagre plu-

railty of only 1.047 votes.

I appeal to you as the editor of one of the leading newspapers of this country to place this before your readers. When Mrs. Cleveland does something more worthy of the title bestowed upon her by aping dudes of English snobe and nonsense than being "alightly indisposed" in declining a prearranged interview with desposed "to declining a prearranged interview with the late celebration, but in an hoar or so appearing at a public reception in aid presumably of a second renomination for her husband (possibly she was preparing for the saubbing affray which occurred about that time), I will not combain.

not complain.

To my way of thinking it is about time for Americans
To my way of thinking it is about time for Americans To my way or thinking it sanct the mesives as the resi and true rulers of this country. If not done soon, we may have cames to call from their graves, resurrent, as it were, the old Revolutionary war heroes to fight again the battles for American liberty; for, tudging from the outlook of today, none other could be funnd equal to the task—that is, unless you gain relief from the distrantibles of the distrantibles of the country of the cou

the last—that is the please protect. If possible, the read-ing bublo from having their eyes and ears offended by the disgusting exhibition of this first step toward a filled monarchical government in this our free country. Your respectfully, 73 HEXRY STREET, BROOKLYN.

Georgeism and New Jorsey Catholics

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In your editorial in to-day's Box you call the attention of your readers to the small vote received by the "irreverent" Pentscost for Mayor of Newark, N. J. This may be a readers to the small vote received by the "irreversative rentects for Mayor of Newark, N. J. This may be a lesson to Henry George and the unfortunate McGlynn and their followers in New York. Newark is the birthplace of Rishop Corrigan, and the people of Newark, irrespective of religion, respect and Honor him; therefore you must not be surprised at the result. If George or McGlynn were runking for Mayor in this state they would not get a Catholis to vote for them. We respect our fellow ditzens of very denomination, but we do not propose to vote for man who abuse our religion and our propose to vote for man who abuse our religion and our desired and priests. Wa have respected and honored whom he was piedged to have respected and honored whom he was piedged to have the respect and we trust our correligionists in New York will treat him and Henry George in we treated Penteccel in Newark. The writer of this is a workingman and a K. of L., and I know that there is not a practical Catholic in this litate who belongs to any organization who does not despise George and the ignorant and hypocritical lidious who are following him. New Mr. Editor, as an Irish-American and a Catholic, and an old reader of Tax Sus, I desire to librally you for the able and mannly courage you are part of the property of the sure of every son and daughter of Erin in the State of New Jersey.

James F City, Oct. 12.

## Sonitive to a Braught,

From Harper's Bacar.

Jack—You are not looking well, Brownley.

Taugh Brownley in sensitive plant—No dear bey. I
caught odd while eating some Schweitzerhase least night.

Jack—How could a piece of Schweitzerhase give you a
cold?

WHAT CHAUNCRY M. DEPRW SAYS.

Picturesque and Accurate References to Some of the Great People of the Day. CINCINNATI, Oct. 14.-In an interview in the Cincinnati Enquirer to-day, Chauncey M. Depew, who arrived here with the Vanderbilt

party last night, is reported as saying: That David B. Hill is the shrewdest and best politician New York has had for twenty years,

That Mrs. Cleveland is creating a phenomenally good impression wherever she goes.

That Cleveland has a fashion of taking everybody into his confidence and airing his griev ance to the whole country with charming sim-

That he saw Blaine in Europe, and Blaine's health was perfect.

## GEN. KILPATRICK'S FUNERAL.

His Body Lying to the City Hall and to be Interred in the Cometery at West Point. The remains of Gen. Judson L. Kilpstrick were conveyed to the City Hall yesterday and placed in room 13. They were enclosed in case and a plain pine box and covered with large American flag. A guard of honor from Dahlgren and Lincoln Posts, G. A. R., took

Dahlgren and Lincoln Posts, G. A. R., took charge of the remains in the morning, and in the afternoon a detail from Kilpatrick Post took charge.

Gen. Shorman received from Secretary of War Endicott last night authority for the reinterment of Gen. Kilpstrick's remains in the Military Cometery at West Point. The funeral will take piace on Tuesday, and the pail bearners will be Gen. Sheridan, Gen. W. J. Sewell, Gen. Henry E. Davies, Gen. W. J. Sewell, Gen. Smith, Gen. D. Atkins, Col. Duryes, and Messra, G. A. Hobert, George A. Halsey, Joseph Coult, John C. Reid, John Loomis, and Frederick A. Beelen.

INTERESTING GOSSIP OF THE DAY.

It has been accepted by some in and about the Custon It has been accepted by some in and about the Costom House since the recent examination of clerks for promotion that either a dosen or more of them were an incomparably stupid lot or Mugwump Silas W. Burt, as Naval Officer of the Fort, is a mighty insignificant individual. The examinations required the clerks to write a formal letter to the "Naval Officer of the Fort." Four addressed their letters to Mr. Beattle and two thought Mr. Magone was the man who had the nondescript job to the Naval Office. in the Navai Office. The men who thus slighted Mr. Burt were Republicana, who have been in the customs service from ten to twenty-dve years.

Mr. John Chamberlin, the Washington hotel keeper, has returned to this city from a stay at the country house of Mr. Robert Garrett. He reports the ex-rail-road President as in good health and perfect mental

equilibrium.

Fifth avenue yenterday was so dusty and dirty as to be almost intolerable as a thoroughfure. The dirt lies almost six inches deep on the great street, and the high wind carried the dust to and fro in clouds. People returning from a drive in the Park looked as though they had been rolled in the gutters, and the liveries and carriage tops were enough to engage the attention of Commissioner Coleman himself. The repaying of Fifth avenue has had the effect of drawing a tremendous number of carts, drays, and tumble down wagons from the other thoroughfares. On Fifth avenue nearly every other vehicle is a carriage or coups. The junk dealers, ragmen, and swill-cart drivers love the street. From the Union League Club window yesterday afternoon two men made a note of the vehicles on that particular block at o'clock. In front of Mr. Wendel's mansion a brokendown dray with a load of tenement bouse furniture occupied a good bit of the street. The truckman and two cown dray with a load of tenement Bonse intrillers oc-cupied a good bit of the street. The truckman and two of his friends sat on the flagstone, smoked cigar butts, and criticised society from afar. Within a block's dis-tance were an ast cart, with the sakes dribbling from the sides, a junk dealer with a discordant string of bells, a huge sawdont wagon, a stage, two broughams, a lager beer truck, a course, an express wagon with a lot of seer truck, a coupe, an express wagon with a lot of shouting hoodlums aboard, a grocery cart, and a

There is a fencing school in Breadway that is for women only. A small sign beside the doorway says "Fencing School for Ladies. Gives health, strength,

Ex-Sheriff James O'Brien debated the qu whether a man could marry his widow's sister for a few minutes in the Hoffman House the other evening. He

George R. Hahn of 9 East Seve George R. Hahn of 9 East Seveniesnth stress has had some old memories revived and his spirit a little stirred by a published despatch from Mentreal stating that two small cances successfully shot the Leohine Rapids in the St. Lawrence River on Sunday, and that this was the first time the passage had ever been accomplished by cances. Mr. Hahn's memories are of a time just nine years and one week ago, when Col. Frank Bond of the British army, with "Big John," two Indians, and one other man did go through those rapids in an open boat. The stirring of his spirit arises from the fact that he is the other man who was in the party. He was aspecial The stirring of his spirit arises from the fact that he is the other man who was in the party. He was a special artist for Frank Lestie's, and a story of the ride, with a full-page illustration, appeared in that paper in Novem-ber, 1878. It was a periious trip, but was accomplished without mishap until near the finish one of the oarsmen missed his stroke and fell over backward. The boat twisted round, but was righted by "Big John's" muscle and skill, and the trip ended without an upset.

BUNBEAMS. -A Georgia debating society discussed the question: "Did Zeke Slade's tobacco barn burn up or down!" It was decided that it did. -Murder will out. The Springvala Adro-

case says, pointedly: "The woman who lost her bangs can find them where she pulled up the plants." -Two young women of Connecticut are making a donkey trip in the bills of the western part of the State to sketch the beauties of that region -Mr. Hamlet is a candidate for the Virginia Senate, and his opponents say that the outcome of his candidacy will be strongly suggestive of the play of that name with the title role left out.

-A Boston man who was accused of selling cigars on the Lord's Day pleaded that he had the right to sell them because tobacco is a drug. He was right to sell them because tobacco is a drug. -The trumpet is to take the place of the Greek cross as a symbol on the uniform of the Sosion fremen: and thus will pass away another of the things which have contributed toward making that town the Athens of America.

-A Hartford man has invented an apparatus for timing horses. A clock with three hands—min-ute, second, and quarter second—is started by the official timer. When the winning horse touches the wire the clock is stopped by electricity. At the same instant the and the clock face. -Sundown is sixteen miles from Big In-

dian, and Big Indian is somewhere in or near the Cat-kills. In Sundown, at this season, the sun doesn't rise until 9 o'clock, and it sets when about three hours past the meridian. Four mountains nearly surround the set the meridian. Four mountains nearly surrountine sertiement. The people are generally healthy, and those
who have lived there for a long time have an owi-like
faculty of seeing in the gloom.

—In Portland, Ore., a man befriended a
Chinaman who fell as though from exhaustion, before
his door. On the following day, while a friend was
praising the tender-hearted man for his good deed, the

same Chinaman again fell sprawling in front of them.

The kindly disposed resident lifted the prostrate man to
his feet and sent him reeling with a tremendous kick. remarking that a line must be drawn son -The body of a man who died in Omaha was sent to Akron. O., for burial. On the case enclosing the coffin was tacked an itemized bill for \$110, which was to be collected before the body was delivered to the friends of the deceased man. The bill called for the col-

ection of 800 for the undertaker, \$20 for hospital care.

\$10 for the physician's fee, \$5 for carriages, and \$2 for an Omaha priest's saying mass for the repose of the dead man's soul. -A San Francisco gambler has written to the Examiner an able letter in defence of his business, and ends with this chunk of wisdom: "Putting aside the question of what it costs to learn a profession, who,
ask, confers the greatest benefits on the world, the law
war or the professional gamblest. The latter unquestional oly. For the lawyer gets his wealth from people who are commonly accounted wise, while the gambler makes are commonly accounted wise, while the gambler make a precarious livelihood from those who are universally

conceded to be fools, and in curing folly I hold myself to be the moral superior of him who discourages wisdom." -"Lectover" is the name of a new and murderous munition of war in Russia. It was discovered by a Russian engineer, and is as strong as pyroxylins and ten times cheaper than salteger powder. It possesses great superiority ever all exploures of the dynamite class by the fact that when fired its force loss not strike downward, but entirely forward. It can be used, it is said, for all purposes to which ordinary gui-powder is now applied without any damage to the weapon discharged. The Minister of War is having a special factory built for its manufacture. The composi-

Joseph M. Douglass, a well-known miser of Virginia City, who is rated as being worth \$5,000,000 was summoned as a witness in a trial. He told the constable that he wouldn't appear, and he didn't. Then the Justice had him arrested and brought into court. Asked why he hadn't appeared before, Douglass said he had for gotten, and didn't care a — anyway. At that the summon and didn't care a — anyway. and go to — in the bargain, — — — " The and millionaire was then taken to the county jall struggle and ewearing as he went.

No sabre certain curative for dropey and dropeic